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UNITED STATES DISTRICT C						
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW						
OLIVER SEARS,						
Plaintiff	· ,					
V.	16 CV 2143 (VEC)					
SOTHEBY'S INC.,						
Defendant	ZS.					
	New York, N.Y.					
	June 17, 2016 10:31 a.m.					
Refore.	10.31 a.m.					
	J. VALERIE CAPRONI,					
11010						
	District Judge APPEARANCES					
	APPLARANCES					
MESSNER REEVES LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff Sears BY: HANOCH SHEPS						
WENDY J. LINDSTROM						
CAHTIL PARTNERS LLP						
Attorneys for Defen	ndants Sotheby's					
PAUL COSSU						
	UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW OLIVER SEARS, Plaintiff v. SOTHEBY'S INC., Defendant HON MESSNER REEVES LLP Attorneys for Plair BY: HANOCH SHEPS WENDY J. LINDSTROM CAHILL PARTNERS LLP Attorneys for Defer BY: JOHN R. CAHILL					

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THE COURT: OK. We got a Lanham Act and Negligence The motion to dismiss is fully briefed. As you just Act. heard me talking to the require case. You have the right to amend your complaint rather than to respond. You've responded but I am going to give you another opportunity. Do you want to amend your complaint?

MS. LINDSTROM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You've done the best you can do.

MS. LINDSTROM: I think so, your Honor. The only thing I might add is counsel for defendants have now brought up negligent misrepresentation arguments. So in the alternative we haven't been able to submit a -- on that issue. Maybe in the alternative if we could put a sur-reply on that one issue. That would be something that would be interested in doing. And also if we need to amend the complaint to add a negligent misrepresentation maybe we will be willing to do that. But we still believe that our complaint stands as it is.

MR. CAHILL: I'm sorry. I'm not sure what she's talking about.

THE COURT: I'm not following you. Slow town. We've got plenty of time.

> MS. LINDSTROM: OK. The complaint alleges negligence.

THE COURT: I remember.

MS. LINDSTROM: Product disparagement and letter of title goods and a Lanham Act claim. We believe that the

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complaint adequately addresses all four causes of action. did not contain in the negligence cause of action any allegations with respect to negligent misrepresentation.

THE COURT: So what's the -- your claim is they were negligent in doing what?

MS. LINDSTROM: So our client is a --

THE COURT: I got the facts. What did they do negligently?

MS. LINDSTROM: They took a photograph or made some representation, some representation from some source that we have no information about. And based on that information, printed a catalog that had a photograph of my client's piece of art in it and listed it for sale and had a completely under valued estimate on it. So it's our view that what they did was completely negligent in printing, disseminating and even having it up for sale the painting was never consigned.

THE COURT: OK. Again, I am struggling for what did they do? Is it your claim that he were negligent by accepting a counterfeit piece of art for sale? You are not saying they negligently printed their catalog. The catalog I am sure was beautiful. Sotheby's catalogs are always beautiful.

MS. LINDSTROM: Actually, your Honor, yes, I am saying that they negligently accepted for sale.

THE COURT: They negligently accepted for sale a counterfeit piece of art?

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MS. LINDSTROM: But that's not the only issue with negligence. By not doing their due diligence they acted negligently in printing that catalog. So the fact that they created that catalog and printed and disseminated it around the world is the negligence.

THE COURT: And that breached what duty?

The duty is owed to the owner of the MS. LINDSTROM: work and --

THE COURT: And that's just by virtue of the fact that they're an auction house that sells fine art?

> MS. LINDSTROM: Yes.

THE COURT: They owe a duty to every owner of fine art worldwide?

MS. LINDSTROM: If in they're printing a representation of that work, absolutely. It's our view that if they make representations about individual pieces of art, they have the duty to the owner of that art to make sure that it's correct. And it was incorrect in so far as offering it for sale cause it wasn't for sale. And it was also incorrect that insofar as it being an extremely low estimate on it.

THE COURT: Well, that I'm unmoved by that argument. That's an estimate. That's an opinion. You are going to be hard pressed to prevail on that.

And on the Lanham Act I presume that the theory is the fault statement is Sotheby's represented that it had

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THE COURT: That's your claim?

MS. LINDSTROM: That is correct.

MS. LINDSTROM: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. And your theory of damages is it hasn't sold.

MS. LINDSTROM: No, your Honor. It's not currently for sale. But, your Honor, these paintings are affected by experts' appraisals and estimates. And our theory is that by printing this in the catalog with such a grossly undervalued estimate that it damaged the work and in the industry that's commonly known as being burned.

THE COURT: But here is my problem. I get the whole notion that it was burned, but the problem is counterfeit or real, that's their estimate of what the pointing is worth. Your client and their client have radically different views of the value of work. But if you think you're going to prevail because they think the thing is worth a quality of a million dollars and your client thinks it's worth \$250,000 and you think it's worth \$650,000, that's not a statement of fact.

MS. LINDSTROM: Your Honor, there's a \$500,000 delta and there's experts that an auction results in the past that support a much higher estimate. So when --

THE COURT: So they were wrong but they didn't do that intentionally.

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MS. LINDSTROM: Your Honor, I disagree. There's a reckless disregard. They didn't even consider what the prior sales were. And they're so, there's such experts in this industry that when they say something it's very highly regarded.

THE COURT: It's like E. F. Hutton, when E. F. Hutton talks, people listen. You're probably too young for that ad. If Sotheby's says that's what it's worth a lot of people are going to think that's what it's worth.

MS. LINDSTROM: So it does cause damage in the industry. And this is a client who --

THE COURT: I got it. I got it. All right. I'm not going to stay discovery. I'm going to let it go forward but, frankly, I think your case has a lot of problems. I think your case has a lot of problems. This strikes me as a case that might benefit from mediation.

MS. LINDSTROM: Yes, your Honor, please.

THE COURT: Are you interested in mediation.

MR. CAHILL: Absolutely, of course.

THE COURT: Would you like to go to the magistrate judge or would you like to go to the mediation program.

MR. CAHILL: We prefer the magistrate.

MS. LINDSTROM: We prefer to the mediation program please, your Honor.

> THE COURT: OK. Talk about it with each other. I'11

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send you to either one. I'm not going to send you to both. So you want mediation.

MS. LINDSTROM: Yes.

THE COURT: Does your guy have other art?

MS. LINDSTROM: He's dead.

THE COURT: Oh.

MS. LINDSTROM: This was the crown jewels of his collection. He's a dealer and he, basically, instead of investing in retirement funds he puts it into art and this was basically his 401K, for lack of a better word. So he'll come and I think it's important for the clients to be there. And I think mediation would be most helpful because I think having the process where the mediator goes in and out of the room, I just think it would be an easier processor for my client.

MR. CAHILL: I don't have a problem with that. I've experienced that with magistrate judges that do that.

THE COURT: Me too.

MR. CAHILL: We just think it's hard to find a mediator in the mediation program who would, I just have had better success with in 30 years with magistrate judges if they're willing to do it. I've seen more cases settle with magistrate judges, not that I haven't settled with lawyers but just generally the attachment of "judge" to your name is a helpful factor.

THE COURT: OK. Well, I'm -- as I say, I'm agnostic.

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Sometimes mediators are good at finding if there's something other than money that might make both people sort of happy but talk to each other. Whatever you want just write me a letter saying that's what you want and I'll refer you to that.

MR. CAHILL: We have tried extensively and so it won't be our first attempt to try to resolve it. It informs my desire for magistrate judge but I'm happy to talk about it.

THE COURT: OK. Let me again tell both parties, I see difficulties in both of your cases. In particular, I find difficulties with the plaintiff's theory that because Sotheby's valued the painting at 150,000 that now the painting has no That seems incomprehensible to me. I realize the art world is odd. I have my 401K in a 401K. But be that as it may, I think your client needs to be realistic about what his damages are if he gets any damages at all.

So back to my normal routine. You've proposed fact discovery to be complete on September 15th. That's fine. That seems more than enough time. In fact, there seems to be very little that you actually need in discovery in this case.

MS. LINDSTROM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Meet, plan, schedule. Don't come to me on September the 12th and tell me that you can't finish discovery because of the Jewish holiday because of Labor Day, because people are out of town. All of those things can be planned for in advance short of someone being in the hospital unexpectedly,

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that's your deadline, OK?

MS. LINDSTROM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Expert discovery is October 31. Seems likely you are going to need expert discovery if can't settle the case. So, I am going to see you again on September 23 at ten o'clock. That will be after the close of your fact discovery unless the case goes away on motion.

OK. Anything further?

MR. SHEPS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, all.

(Adjourned)